FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XVI, No. 832 Oct. 3-9, 1956

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

UN Opens Debate

Canal Users Submit Complaint

The UN Security Council opened debate Oct. 5 on a complaint of France & Britain against Egyptian nationalization of the Suez Canal [see p. 321B1-G2]. The session was convened by French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, Council president for October, after Western, Soviet & Egyptian diplomats had conferred with other UN members & UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Oct. 3-4 on policies to be presented in the Council's Suez debate. [See p. 321F1-B2, F-G2]

West Presents Resolution

A joint Anglo-French draft resolution on the Suez question was submitted to the Council Oct. 5 by Pineau & British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd. It charged Egypt with subjecting "the operation of an international public service," created "for the benefit of all nations," to "the Egyptian national interest & to exclusive Egyptian control." Egypt, the resolution said, had seized the waterway "contrary to the principles of respect for international obligations" & had endangered "international peace & security." [See p. 321F2]

The British-French draft called on the Security Council to:

- Reaffirm "the principle of the freedom of navigation" through the waterway in "accordance with the Suez Canal Convention of 1888."
- Consider that the rights of "all users of the Suez Canal" should "be safeguarded & the necessary guarantees restored."
- Indorse "the proposals of the 18 states" at the first London Conf. as "designed" to solve "the Suez Canal question." [See p. 273E1]
- Recommend that "Egypt should cooperate by negotiation" of a "system of operation to be applied to the Suez Canal." [See p. 330B-D1]
- Recommend that "Egypt should, pending the outcome of such negotiations, cooperate with the Suez Canal Users' Association." [See p. 330C2]

U.S. Supports Draft

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the Security Council Oct. 5 that "the U.S. adheres" to "the 18-nation proposals" and "intends to vote for the [Anglo-French draft] resolution." UN reports said Dulles had met with Lloyd & Pineau earlier Oct. 5 in an effort to soften wording of the draft & enable the U.S. to join in sponsorship of the resolution. UN informants said Oct. 5 that, pressed by Dulles, Lloyd & Pineau had agreed to direct negotiations with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi before the Council vote on the draft resolution.

(The Council seated Fawzi Oct. 5 as a non-voting participant in the Suez debate but indefinitely postponed action on similar permission for Israel & other Arab states. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban had promised Oct. 4 that Israeli participation would, if granted, be limited to the Suez question. Non-voting seats had been asked Oct. 4 by 7 Arab nations—Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria & Yemen.) [See pp. 314B3, 321D1]

Egypt Accuses West

Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi charged in the Security Council Oct. 6 that Britain & France had attempted to insure "that the Suez Canal be finally amputated & severed from Egypt." Fawzi said Britain & France had continued threats of "military & economic measures" against Egypt despite "standing offers to negotiate a peaceful settlement." Egypt, he said, had refused the "ultimatum & insult" surrounding invitations to the London Conf. and would continue to resist "dictation of a solution" for the canal crisis. [See p. 265F1-B2]

Fawzi told the Council Oct. 6 that the Menzies Com. talks in Cairo Sept. 3-9 had been conducted on a "take it or leave it" basis and that Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies had confined the talks to "presentation of the 18-power proposals" [see pp. 297E-G2, 313E3, 314D2]. Fawzi charged that the U.S. & British "sudden withdrawal" of aid offers for the Aswan High Dam was accompanied "by a vicious campaign against the Egyptian economy" [see p. 242C2-E3]. Fawzi urged new Suez talks through "a negotiating body of reasonable size."

Fawzi informed the Council Oct. 8 of offers to compensate Suez Canal Co. shareholders on "the average value of the shares during the 5 years preceding nationalization" or submit the case to international arbitration [see p. 249E3]. Fawzi Oct. 8 urged a Suez settlement based on: a "system of cooperation" between Egypt & the user nations; a toll system "which guarantees . . . fair treatment free from exploitation"; a "reasonable percentage of the revenues" for development of the canal.

Shepilov Asks New Talks

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov told the Council Oct. 8 that efforts to internationalize the canal were the work of "reactionary elements" attempting "to force Egypt to her knees" and "serve a lesson to other peoples of the East." Shepilov charged that, according to press reports, "major oil & shipping companies" in the U.S. were planning a consortium aimed at "taking over the Suez Canal" & dislodging their "French & British rivals from the positions they now hold." [See pp. 322E2, 330C3]

Shepilov asked that "an authoritative committee of the Security Council," including Egypt, Britain, France, the U.S., India & USSR, "be set up for [Suez] negotiations." "The committee," Shepilov said, should "be balanced in such a way as to forestall the prevalence of some one point of view" and could include other nations. It "could also be instructed to draw up the draft of a new convention" & "be entrusted with the preparations for a broad international conference to be attended by all countries using the Suez Canal to consider & approve the new convention." [See p. 281C2]

Dulles Rejects Soviet Plan

State Secy. Dulles rejected the Soviet call for a new negotiating body Oct. 9. Dulles told the Council the Shepilov plan was designed to "perpetuate controversy" by "establishing a committee which is so constituted

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

UN Security Council opened debate on Suez Canal; Soviet backed Egypt; canal users agreed on SCUA organization.

Yugoslav Pres. Tito & Soviet leaders discussed international Communist relations; satellites ended Titoist rift.

First convicted Poznan rioters got light sentences.

Britain renewed offer of Arab-Israeli mediation; Iraq agreed to extend military aid to Jordan.

United States

Presidential candidates sharpened tactics; GOP assailed Stevenson suggestions of ending draft & H-tests; Stevenson offered health program.

Coal miners won record 30¢-an-hr. "package."

N.Y. Yankees' Don Larsen pitched "perfect game" in World Series.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

that we can know in advance that it will never agree." "The U.S.," he repeated, "intends to vote for [the Anglo-French] resolution." Dulles stressed the need for insulation of the canal from politics and said that "if Egypt accepts that simple & rudimentary principle of justice, then I believe that the subsidiary problems can be resolved." [See p. 314B-E2]

Private Negotiations Begin

British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd, French Forgn. Min. Pineau & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi met privately with UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Oct. 9 in an effort to reach a compromise Suez settlement. The private talks followed a closed Security Council session earlier Oct. 9 at which Fawzi reportedly rejected the principle of international control over the canal. Hammarskjöld refused comment on the private talks Oct. 9 but said that he would continue talks with the 3 diplomats.

UN dispatches said Oct. 9 that the Western powers were shifting toward acceptance of a proposed British solution similar to that advanced by India at the first London Conf. [see p. 273B-D2]. Under the British plan, it was reported, an international commission would oversee canal operations & rule on alleged toll or priority discrimination against shippers. The commission could impose sanctions by forcing Egypt to give victimized vessels free canal passage & withholding Suez development funds. A U.S. version of the plan was said Oct. 9 to provide for appeal of violations directly to the UN.

(Reports said Oct. 9 that the British plan would permit Egypt to continue the Suez Canal blockade against Israeli shipping & Israel-bound cargoes. The Israeli UN delegation Oct. 8 charged Egypt with blacklisting & blockading 103 vessels from 14 nations. Israel said the Egyptian blacklist had in Feb. 1956 included 45 British & 8 U.S. ships plus smaller numbers from Sweden, Greece, Morocco, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Liberia, Costa Rica, Switzerland & the USSR.) [See pp. 322E1, 314C3]

Indians Attempt Mediation

An Indian proposal for a Suez settlement through an international canal advisory board was supported in Security Council debate by Soviet Forgn. Min. Shepilov Oct. 8 & Yugoslav Forgn. Min. Koca Popovic Oct. 9. V. K. Krishna Menon, author of the Indian plan, arrived in the U.S. for talks with Popovic, British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi Oct. 9. Menon had left New Delhi Oct. 4, conferred in Cairo with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Oct. 5-6 & flown to London for talks with British State Min. Anthony Nutting Oct. 8. [See p. 315F1]

(Washington reports said Oct. 3 that Nasser had authorized Menon to inform the Western powers that Egypt would cooperate with an international Suez board empowered to determine tolls & qualifications of Suez pilots & to direct the development & maintenance of the canal. The board's advice on canal traffic patterns would be taken for all except Israeli shipping. Egypt reportedly would accept the board's majority decisions as binding, with the right of appeal to a responsible UN agency.)

Allied Split Reported

European press reports Oct. 3-9 cited growing irritation in French & British Govt. circles at allegedly shifting Suez policy statements by U.S. State Secy. Dulles.

The Paris newspapers *Le Figaro, L'Aurore, Paris-Presse & Le Monde* commented editorially Oct. 3 on the lack of consistent U.S. support for firm Anglo-French policies toward Egypt The London *Times* Oct. 3 accused Dulles of "gross misrepresentation" & "grave disservice to Anglo-American unity" in his "wavering course." [See p. 322G1-C2]

SCUA Organization Set

The Suez Canal Users' Assn. Oct. 4 published resolutions detailing agreements on SCUA organization & finance. Member states said Oct. 4 that they would ask £50,000 ($140,000) for an initial 3-mo. operating budget.

The 3d London Conf. ended Oct. 5 after naming the U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Iran & Norway to the SCUA Council. A 7th member would be named to the council after all SCUA states had indicated full acceptance of the group's charter. [See pp. 321E-G3, 314G1-A2]

Nasser Seeks Bandung Link

Egyptian Pres. Nasser told the Cairo neswpaper *Al Messaa* Oct. 7 that Suez was "a decisive test case for the UN." Nasser warned that UN "submission" to "demands of the big imperialist countries" would bring "collapse of the UN like the League of Nations before it."

Al Messaa said Oct. 8 that Nasser had told the Indonesian magazine *Gar* of plans for an economic organization to link the African & Asian Bandung powers. Nasser was said to have advanced the plan "to foil Western conspiracies against their economies" & to teach Africans & Asians to "depend on ourselves since it is useless to depend on Western help." [See p. 315B-F1]

Egypt Oct. 4 halted local currency exchanges by British shipping agents, previously used by a reported 40% of the canal's traffic. The move presumably was in retaliation for the continued British freeze on Egypt's sterling accounts. Port Said reports said Oct. 4 that Egypt planned to ask Soviet aid in forming a new insurance group to undercut recently raised Lloyd's of London rates on canal shipping. [See pp. 322F3, 250E1-D2]

Canal Traffic Increases

Canal traffic was reported increasing Oct. 3-9. A record number of 58 vessels passed through the waterway Oct. 8. Egyptian Suez Authority Dep. Dir. Col. Mahmoud Yunes Oct. 5 charged that 4 foreign vessels had falsified breakdowns since July 26.

According to reports from Port Said Oct. 6, 12 foreign pilots, including 4 Russians, had been passed for service on the Suez pilot force, bringing to 36 the number of foreign pilots accredited since Oct. 1. [See p. 322D-G3]

British Reservists Protest Recall

The British War Office Oct. 4 announced the arrest on Cyprus of 21 Army reservists for an "undisciplined meeting," presumably held to protest their continued recall for the Suez crisis. 150 Grenadier Guardsmen protested treatment at their Malta base Oct. 5, and Defense Min. Sir Walter Monckton conceded Oct. 5 that it "must sometimes appear" to the reservists "that time is being wasted."

A statement issued from Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's residence Oct. 9, following 2 more troop protests on Malta & in Britain Oct. 8, said "the situation does not warrant the release of" reservists. [See p. 321C2]

Investment Plan Outlined

Helmi Bahgat Badawi, Egyptian Suez Canal Authority director, said Oct. 3 that under a proposed canal development program [see p. 322E2], U.S. firms' participation in canal operations would be limited to control of actual construction projects. Badawi Oct. 4 denied reports that the program would require a $1½ billion investment for 15 years. He said the plan considered by Egypt would be far less costly. He insisted Oct. 4 that Egypt would be unwilling to yield canal toll collection rights to a foreign consortium. [See p. 329E3]

(U.S. State Dept. press officer Lincoln White Oct. 4 denied knowledge of the Suez investment plan. Washington sources, however, said Oct. 4 that the program was under study & similar to a plan discussed by private interests in 1955 as a possible basis for extension of the Suez Canal Co. concession.) [See p. 322D2-A3]

Pipelines Planned

The *N.Y. Times* reported Oct. 8 that 10 international oil companies, including 3 U.S. firms, were understood to have asked the Bechtel Intl. Corp. to study construction of a 40-in. pipeline to cross Turkey from Iskenderum, on the Mediterranean. The $2 billion project would carry 800,000-1,000,000 bbl. daily & be fed by a trans-Mediterranean tanker shuttle.

French State Secy. for Commerce & Industry Maurice Lemaire said Sept. 25 that a proposed trans-Israeli pipeline would cost $57 million, could be built in one year & carry much of France's annual oil needs of 23 million tons. [See p. 305G3]

The Iraq Petroleum Co. Oct. 2 announced it had abandoned work on a Lebanese oil line spur & instead would link its Kirkuk, Iraq oil field with the Mediterranean through a new line from Homs to Banyas, Syria, to carry 9 million tons yearly. [See p. 290E3]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Tito Ends Talks in USSR

Yugoslav Pres. Tito returned to Belgrade Oct. 5 from 9 days of talks in the USSR with Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Hungarian Premier Erno Gero. Tito told the Yugoslav press agency Tanjug Oct. 5 that his talks with Soviet leaders had been "strictly private" & centered on "matters of mutual interest." [See p. 323A1-C2]

The Belgrade CP newspaper *Borba* conceded Oct. 7 that Tito & Khrushchev had discussed Yugoslav-Soviet differences "of an ideological character." *Borba* said the 2 leaders had reviewed disagreements on the "elements of socialism and on the degree of permanent Socialist development in the world." [See p. 205C2]

Yugoslav-Bulgarian Accord Set

Tito met Oct. 7 with Bulgarian CP Secy. Gen. Tidor Zhivkov in Belgrade. Zhivkov, visiting Yugoslavia since Sept. 22, said Oct. 7 that it was "natural that Yugoslavia & other countries should follow different paths to socialism." An agreement, signed Oct. 7 after 2 days of talks between Yugoslav Vice Pres. Aleksander Rankovic & Bulgarian Dep. Premier Georgi Chankov, restored Yugoslav-Bulgarian party relations, broken off in 1948 [see Vol. VIII, p. 207C]. The news agency Yugopress Oct. 9 described the accord as only a "preface" to a "long & gradual" effort to end "distrust & doubt." [See p. 135E2]

Italian CP Backs Tito

Yugoslav Vice Pres. Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo met Oct. 6-7 with a delegation of Italian Communists led by Italian CP Deputy Secy. Gen. Luigi Longo. The group had arrived Oct. 6 for what Longo termed study of "the experiences of the Yugoslav party in building socialism." Rome reports said Sept. 30 that the Italian party had moved to back Tito in his discussions with Soviet leaders & was studying dissolution of the Trieste CP, headed by Stalinist Vittorio Vidali. (Secy. Gen. Palmiro Togliatti urged a 3-day Italian CP Congress ending Sept. 29 to seek "an Italian, national way toward socialism.") [See p. 205E3]

Pravda Hails Yugoslav Ties

The Moscow CP organ *Pravda* Oct. 7 printed a speech by Istvan Kovacs, a Hungarian CP Secy., lauding "further decisive improvements" in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations. Kovacs said the Soviet bloc now could expect "sincere, close & friendly" ties with Yugoslavia. *Pravda* Oct. 9 published a speech by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl on the "new relations" between Yugoslavia & East Germany. *Pravda* Oct. 3 had hailed USSR-Yugoslav ties as "built on the firm foundation of the community of Socialist goals." [See p. 323C1-B2, 205B1-2]

Hungarian 'Titoists' Honored

Hungarian leaders, including Pres. Istvan Dobi & Premier Andras Hegedus, attended state funerals Oct. 6 for the exhumed bodies of former Forgn. Min. Laszlo Rajk, CP Central Com. members Maj. Gen. Georgy Palffy & Tibor Szonyi and CP organizer Andras Szalai, all executed in 1949 as alleged Titoist agents & U.S. spies [see p. 267A-C3; Vol. IX, 347B-C, 331P]. 200,000 marchers filed past the coffins at the Kossuth mausoleum, in Budapest's central cemetery, in ceremonies watched by former Premier Imre Nagy & relatives of the executed men. [See Vol. XV, p. 135G1]

Poznan Rioters Sentenced

A Polish court Oct. 8 sentenced the first group of defendants charged with taking part in the June 28-30 Poznan riots. Trial Judge Wieslaw Celinski sentenced Jozef Foltynowicz, 20, Jerzy Sroka, 18, and Kazimierz Zurek, 18, to from 4 to 4½ years in prison for participating in the fatal beating of a Polish security policeman June 28. Celinski said the prosecution had not proved charges of murder & that he had considered only statements made in the courtroom, where "the accused could talk freely." [See p. 323E-F3]

Jules Wolf, trial observer for the Belgian League for the Rights of Man, told reporters in Poznan Oct. 8 that "the Poznan trials are an example for Polish tribunals & those of other countries." Wolf said the conduct of the trials would "accelerate the new course in Poland," but he criticized the Polish presumption of guilt for the accused & the practice of holding prisoners without legal counsel "at the mercy of the prosecutor." [See p. 323F3]

2d, 3d Groups On Trial

A 2d group of Poznan defendants, 9 youths on trial since Sept. 27, were accused of stealing arms & attacking civil & security police buildings. Their defense counsel, former head of the Communist lawyers' guild in Poznan, invoked Marxist principles Oct. 9 to link the June 28 outbreak with conditions prevailing in Poland. The state prosecutor Oct. 8 had demanded the death penalty for all 9. A 3d group of Poznan rioters, 10 men aged 18 to 25, went on trial Oct. 5 on charges of stealing arms & attacking secret police hq. [See p. 217B1-E2]

(Judge Frantisek Wrobleski, president of Poznan's courts, said Oct. 7 that 4 new trials originally scheduled for the next 10 days had been postponed. He said the 3 trials under way had taken longer than planned.)

Polish Officials Suspended

Dep. Min. Roman Fidelski & Undersecy. for Forgn. Trade Edward Dobrynowicz were suspended Sept. 29 from their posts pending inquiry into their role in labor unrest. Action against Fidelski was for his part in the strike of the Stalin (Zispo) plant workers that preceded the June 28-30 revolt. [See pp. 227C-G1, 217D1]

Dep. Premier Minc Resigns

Warsaw Radio Oct. 9 announced the resignation of Hilary Minc as a First Dep. Premier & Polish United Workers' [Communist] Party politburo member. Minc, 51 & reportedly a leukemia victim, blamed ill health for his resignation, but Warsaw reports Oct. 9 linked it to the expected restoration of former CP Secy. Gen. Wladislaw Gomulka to his party posts. Gomulka, who had opposed Minc's drive for rapid collectivization of the Polish peasantry in 1947-49, had been released from prison recently & readmitted to the CP Aug. 4. [See p. 142G1]

Israeli-Arab Mediation Offered

The British Forgn. Office Oct. 8 renewed offers made in 1955 to mediate between the Arab states & Israel. Britain had offered to seek a compromise between Arab demands for strict application of 1947 UN partition plan frontiers & Israeli calls for negotiation on the basis of lines drawn by the 1949 Arab-Israeli armistice. [See Vol. XV, p. 366D3]

Border Incidents Reported

5 Israeli civilians were killed near Sodom Oct. 4 by a reported band of Jordanian infiltrators. 2 more Israeli civilians were killed Oct. 9 in the coastal Sharon region by unidentified marauders 9 mi. from the Jordanian frontier [see p. 323B3]. The Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. voted to censure Israel Oct. 4 for "planned & unprovoked aggression" in a raid on Husan, Jordan Sept. 25-26. It was reported Oct. 7 that Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Dayan had led the Husan attack. Israel announced Oct. 3 that it would boycott the Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. to protest Arab attacks & the "travesty of justice" in the Commission's ruling on a Jordanian attack on Ramat Rahel Sept. 23. [See p. 323D3]

Jordanian Forgn. Affairs Min. Awni Abdul Hadi ended talks in Baghdad Oct. 2 on proposed Iraqi military aid against Israel. It was reported Oct. 2-3 that Iraq had promised £250,000 ($700,000) in aid & £50,000 worth of ammunition in addition to £450,000 ($1,260,000) already pledged to Jordan but that Iraq had refused to permit use of Iraqi troops inside Jordan under Jordanian military command. [See pp. 315F3, 225C-G2]

Atomic Talks Continue

Envoys of 81 nations attending a UN Atoms-for-Peace Conf. in N. Y., sitting as a Com. of the Whole, tentatively approved Oct. 4 a draft charter for the proposed Intl. Atomic Energy Agency [see p. 315G3-316B2]. Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zarubin & U.S. Rep.-to-UN James J. Wadsworth Oct. 8 opposed amendment of the formula for constitution of the agency's board of governors. Zarubin pledged that the USSR, "in a spirit of compromise," would refrain from amendments that would upset the board's "delicate balance" [see p. 135G2-D3]. The conference voted 45 to 19 (16 abstentions) Oct. 9 against Soviet proposals to admit Communist China & other Soviet bloc states to the agency. [See p. 316A1]

(The U.S. State Dept. Oct. 6 revealed an exchange of notes with the USSR from Nov. 3, 1954 to Sept. 24, 1956 on safeguards urged for the Soviet atomic aid program for satellite nations, Yugoslavia & Egypt.) [See pp. 308D1-D2, 234B-D2]

POLITICS

Campaign Tactics Toughen

Pres. Eisenhower & Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson continued to sharpen their attacks on each other as the election campaign entered its final month.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) conferred with the President Oct. 8 and then said that Mr. Eisenhower's tougher campaigning "undoubtedly played a part" in what he described as a "definite upturn" in GOP prospects. Knowland conceded that hard, early Democratic campaigning had put his party at a temporary disadvantage.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a speech in Pittsburgh Oct. 9, denounced Stevenson (without mentioning his name) for "political irresponsibility at its worst" and said: "I dislike wasting time in taking notice of political charge & countercharge, but when partisan oratory has concealed or twisted the facts, I owe it to you [the American people] to call this to your attention."

Stevenson spoke in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Lewistown, Pittsburgh & other Pennsylvania towns Oct. 3, in New York Oct. 4, 5 & 7, in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 5, in Providence, R.I. & Springfield, Mass. Oct. 6, and in a swing through Montana, Idaho & Washington Oct. 9 after a brief rest in Libertyville, Ill.

In his Pittsburgh speech, Stevenson accused Eisenhower of "a gross misstatement" in claiming the GOP had enlarged social security, increased the minimum wage, sought to help distressed areas & needy farmers, halted the farm price decline & cost-of-living rise, helped small business and made civil rights gains. Stevenson insisted that where progress was made, it usually was on Democratic initiative & in the face of Republican opposition.

Campaign developments:

Draft & H-Test Dispute. Stevenson's suggestions of halting the draft & hydrogen-bomb tests stirred renewed GOP attacks during the Presidential campaign's final month.

Pres. Eisenhower charged in a special statement Oct. 5 that the H-test issue had been brought into politics (by Stevenson) in a manner which "can lead only to confusion at home & misunderstanding abroad." According to the President, Stevenson's various proposals to end H-tests started with a call Apr. 21 for "a one-sided American action" [see p. 137G2], was altered Sept. 5 to a proposal of moves "conditioned upon adherence by the other atomic powers to a similar policy" and was shifted Sept. 20 to "a new verbal formula" urging the U.S. to "take the lead in promoting [H-test] curtailment by all nations." Mr. Eisenhower recalled that Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. had opposed ending U.S. tests because "there is no indication that Russia would stop their tests." The President rejected Stevenson's view that the ease of detecting tests would keep Russia from getting ahead of the U.S. in this field. Mr. Eisenhower held that by the time detection had warned the U.S. of a Communist test, the Soviets would have benefited by the "many months of research & preparation" that precede a test. The President said Stevenson's proposals ignored these reasons for U.S. tests: (a) They "have helped us to know how to make . . . weapons for defense . . . against enemy air attack"; (b) "we have learned [through the tests] to make weapons which reduce fall-out to a minimum & whose destructive effect can be concentrated upon military objectives."

In an attack on Stevenson's remarks about the draft, Mr. Eisenhower said in a special statement Oct. 6: "The free world looks to the United States for leadership in standing firm against the Communist push. We must not betray that leadership by loose talk of soon ending the draft." The President warned that "twice in this generation relaxations of America's military strength have been followed by costly wars." He said that "the recurring political talk about a possible early ending of the draft is, I believe, hurtful to America's security interests throughout the world." [See p. 324G2-C3]

Vice Pres. Nixon, in a Philadelphia speech Oct. 3, denounced Stevenson's H-test proposal as "catastrophic nonsense." Stevenson's plan, Nixon said, "does not protect the American people from nuclear bombing because it lacks the essential ingredient of inspection." Stevenson's suggestion, Nixon charged, "could have no other effect than to shake the confidence of our friends abroad as to the determination & the ability of the United States to deal firmly & realistically with the Communist threat." In Washington Oct. 4, Nixon termed Stevenson's remarks on the draft "completely irresponsible." Nixon said the GOP would not offer "false hopes" of ending the draft, but he promised that "just as soon as it's possible to get rid of the draft with safety, it will be done."

Senate GOP leader Knowland told newsmen Oct. 8 that if Stevenson expected Russia to keep an agreement on H-tests, "he's too naïve to be President & commander-in-chief. . . ."

Ex-Pres. Truman, in answer to a reporter's question, said in Detroit Oct. 6: "We should retain our atomic advantage, and if that means testing bombs, well okay." Ending tests would weaken "our power to guard the peace," he declared, and he indicated a conviction that Russia would not keep any agreement on test bans. But Truman said in Chicago later the same day that Stevenson never had proposed that only the U.S. should halt tests. (White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters Oct. 8 that he was glad Truman "is on our side" in the H-test controversy.)

Harold E. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, said in Cambridge, Mass. Oct. 5 that Stevenson's H-test proposal was "very unsound & actually dangerous." There was no guarantee that the U.S. could detect Soviet tests, he warned. [See p. 233B2]

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker charged in a Somerville, N. J. speech Oct. 4 that Stevenson's draft & H-test proposals would "undermine our strength & ultimately our national will to resist an aggressor."

The proposal that the U.S. take the lead in efforts to end H-tests was indorsed Oct. 6 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), chairman of a special Senate disarmament committee, as he released a staff study urging international control of long-range missiles. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.), opposing the H-test suggestion, assailed Humphrey for releasing the report without committee Republicans seeing & approving it.

Health Program. Stevenson, in his 3d major statement on his program for a "New America" [see p. 324E1], outlined in Chicago Oct. 8 a national health program whose key feature would "make comprehensive private health insurance available on a voluntary basis to all Americans, so that no American will be denied good medical care for financial reasons." "Some form of federal aid will be required to achieve this goal," Stevenson said. Acceptable federal aid, he indicated, would include (a) "long-term interest-bearing loans" to help groups start cooperative health insurance plans, (b) "matching grants to the states to pay part of the costs of voluntary health insurance for low-income families & individuals." Stevenson repeated his opposition to "socialized medicine" and insisted that there should be no compulsion to join health insurance plans and no restriction on an individual's freedom to choose his own doctor. The program's administration,

The Polls

"Union member families" favored the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket over the Eisenhower-Nixon one by a margin of 52% to 39%, according to a Gallup Poll made public Oct. 6. But in May, when Vice Presidential candidates were not mentioned, union member families preferred Pres. Eisenhower over Stevenson by 54% to 42%.

Women favored Eisenhower-Nixon over Stevenson-Kefauver by 53% to 38%, and men picked the GOP ticket over the Democratic one by a 51%-43% margin, the Gallup Poll indicated Sept. 20.

According to a Sept. 29 Gallup Poll report, young voters (21 to 29) backed Eisenhower-Nixon over Stevenson-Kefauver by 48% to 47%.

An Oct. 2 Gallup Poll release indicated that 42% of voters thought the GOP more likely to keep the U.S. out of World War III whereas only 17% thought the Democrats more likely. As for the question of which would "do the best job of keeping the country prosperous," 38% picked the Democrats, 34% the Republicans. [See p. 309A3]

Stevenson said, "should rest with the states," but the Fed. Govt. should not make grants until assured that federally-aided health insurance policies "meet certain standards . . . [& provide] true comprehensive protection." "The Fed. Govt. should do, toward promoting health in America, only what cannot be done—or as a practical matter will not be done—privately or through any other agency," Stevenson declared. His statement also urged federal aid for medical research, for medical education and for construction of hospitals & other medical facilities. [See p. 279A1]

Other Eisenhower Remarks. President Eisenhower, at his press conference Oct. 5, called it "a misstatement of fact" to say he had considered forming a 3d party [see p. 209D1]. He said he had studied the 1952 vote by county and had thought it "a pity . . . that the people who all seemed to think the same way could not vote the same way except by hurdling very great obstacles in some of the states. . . . So I said possibly this country will never be cured of this until they get a 3d party, but I don't believe we will ever have a 3d party in the sense of forming a brand new one. I believe it will be a rejuvenation & extension of one of these 2."

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters Oct. 5 that he considered the amendment barring a 3d Presidential term to any individual "not wholly wise" but that "I don't believe a President's influence on his party is lowered too much" by the amendment. Pres. Eisenhower said he believed the U.S. "ought to be able to choose for its President anybody that it wants, regardless of the number of terms he has served." He rejected the fear that letting a President "get enough power . . . will lead toward a one-party government." "I have got the utmost faith in the long-term common sense of the American people" and therefore saw no need for such additional curbs on Presidential candidacy, Mr. Eisenhower said. [See Vol. XI, p. 68C-E1]

The President said at his Oct. 5 press conference that "so far as I know, I was the first combat commander that ever used Negroes incorporated into white units on the battlefield. I did this in the winter '44-'45," when "2,400 Negroes out of my command volunteered for front-line service" [see p. 78E1]. He said that although the average factory wage was approaching $2 an hour, he opposed increasing the $1-an-hr. minimum wage until it covered more workers. His reason: "every time this [factory] rate goes up . . . it becomes more difficult" to extend coverage "to that fellow who isn't getting any protection at all now, because the differential is so great, you put businesses all over the country . . . out of work overnight almost." [See p. 301D2]

Pres. Eisenhower's speech in Pittsburgh Oct. 9 included these replies to Democratic charges: (a) To the charge that his Admin. "cares only for 'big business' "—Anti-trust law enforcement [54 new actions in 1955] "has never been more strict & effective than in these last 4 years"; "we—not they—created the Small Business Admin. as an independent peacetime agency"; "the share of defense contracts going to small business during the last 3 fiscal years is well above the 3 preceding years." (b) To the charge "that your Govt. has done nothing to check inflation"—"The cost of living soared almost 50% in the last 7 years of the prior Admin., and it has risen less than 3% under this Admin." (c) To the charge of ignoring "our children's need for education"—He had "urged swift action by Congress" in his 1955 & 1956 State of the Union messages; "for the first time in our history, the Fed. Govt. called a great assembly of educators . . . to help develop a school program"; he submitted a program to Congress, and it "was rejected by the opposition." (d) To charges "that this Admin. cares nothing for . . . 'the little fellow' " & labor—"Labor's share in our national income today is 70¢ out of every dollar, a record high for the last 20 years"; "labor unions have grown to their greatest strength & won their best contracts" in U. S. history; "social security has been extended to include 10 million more workers"; "unemployment insurance has been extended to 4 million more workers and its benefits increased . . . at our urging for many more millions"; in September "the unemployment rate in America was the lowest it's been in . . . 20 years."

Mr. Eisenhower told his Pittsburgh audience that his Admin. had "been perfecting our own [the U.S.'] military strength" in the knowledge that "weakness invites aggression—strength stops it." He charged that "the opposition have urged stout military defense with greater reliance on modern weapons—but have advised stopping our atomic tests. They have promised national security & a bold role in world affairs—while they urge us to start thinking about ending the military draft." [See p. 332E1-B3]

(The independent 80,000-member Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers indorsed Pres. Eisenhower for reelection Oct. 9. It had backed Stevenson in 1952.)

Other Stevenson Remarks. Stevenson charged in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Oct. 3 that Democratic efforts to enact a program of federal aid to the U.S.' economically-depressed areas had been blocked in the House by the Commerce Dept., which refused even to allow consideration of an "Admin. bill . . . proposed by the President." According to Stevenson, a reporter later asked why the Republicans had opposed the bill, and Mr. Eisenhower replied: "You are telling me something now that I didn't know. . . . It is one piece of legislation I was disappointed was not passed, and I don't know the reason lying behind it."

Stevenson, in an Oct. 4 speech in Harlem (largely Negro section in N.Y.C.), accused Republicans &, by implication, Pres. Eisenhower of "brazen . . . misrepresentation" for trying "to seize partisan credit for progress in civil rights." "They have claimed credit for ending segregation in the armed forces" whereas this was done under the Democrats, Stevenson said. He outlined this series of events: (a) While Stevenson was assistant to the Navy Secy. in 1941-42, "we took the first & the hard steps toward removing the racial barriers" in the Navy; (b) ex-Pres. Truman July 26, 1948 issued an executive order "that sounded the death knell of segregation in the armed forces"; he did so "despite the testimony of Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower . . . on Apr. 2, 1948 that complete desegration in the armed forces would . . . get us 'into trouble' "; (c) Mr. Eisenhower, as a Presidential candidate, said in Chicago Oct. 31, 1952, that "now, as far as I know, there is nothing in the way of segregation in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines left, at least as a matter of official record," yet the President claimed Oct. 1, 1956, that "one thing the Republicans have done since 1952 is to end segregation in the armed forces."

Stevenson told his Harlem audience that while he was Governor of Illinois, "we desegregated the Natl. Guard; we used the Natl. Guard to protect the safety of citizens in the Cicero riots"; "we . . . were prevented from [passing a fair employment practices act] . . . only by a close vote in a Republican legislature"; "we eliminated all racial designations in the employment service of Illinois & on drivers' licenses & so on." [See p. 318C-D1]

Stevenson charged in a New York speech Oct. 4 that the Eisenhower foreign policy "encouraged Arab aggression & gave the opportunity to the Kremlin to intrude into the Middle East." He said "it began when Eisenhower sent Dulles . . . to tell Arab leaders he had a new policy . . . of impartiality between Israel, a democracy we were pledged to defend, & those who would destroy Israel. To the Arabs, this policy meant we were not going to back up our pledges to Israel." According to Stevenson, this policy ultimately led to the Suez crisis.

Stevenson suggested at Yale U. in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 5 that "the central issue in 1956 . . . is that complacency contains the seeds of decay, not of growth." He warned against yielding to complacency because of talk about "prosperity & peace." "The uneven measure of prosperity we now enjoy & the restless & uneasy peace in which we now find ourselves were not achieved by standing still & admiring them," Stevenson declared. "We have become the world's envy because we never stopped raising our sights. . . ."

In Providence, R.I. Oct. 6, Stevenson said that "the Republicans, oblivious of Stalin's death, even tell us that Eisenhower stopped the Korean war, omitting to add on no better terms than the Communists turned down under Truman 18 months before while Stalin was alive." Stevenson said he always had thought the credit for ending wars belonged "to the soldiers who gave their lives." Stevenson charged that Pres. Eisenhower told Vice Pres. Nixon & GOP campaigners "to tell the truth" and then himself

spoke "as if the Republican Party had invented the social reforms we call the New Deal, which they fought every step of the way." He said that during the 1952 campaign Mr. Eisenhower had promised New Englanders federal action "to increase the number of jobs in their cities" but that New England "textile workers lost thousands of jobs in the next years" and "nothing was done—except to reduce further the tariff on textiles." Stevenson said he believed in reduction of trade barriers but believed "equally strongly that tariff reduction must be applied with human concern, with intelligence & with a sense of the nation's long-run interests." "I believe in a policy of gradual tariff reduction," he declared. "I do not believe that the brunt . . . should be born by weak industries or by parts of the country under special economic strain."

Stevenson charged in Seattle Oct. 9 that the Eisenhower Admin. "has shackled atoms for peace . . . to the parochial needs & predelictions of the private power industry." It "has not prepared & evidently is not preparing to carry out the atoms-for-peace program for which it took responsibility," he said. "While we have spoken much . . . of atomic energy . . . as a means of lifting the standards of living in power-poor countries and have committed ourselves to cooperate [in such a program] . . . we have failed to develop at home a sufficiently vigorous reactor program to do so." He pointed out that "we do not yet have a single reactor in actual operation designed for the production of commercial power, and only one such is presently under construction." He traced "the difficulty" to "the fact that the Atomic Energy Comm. had abdicated its major responsibility in this field to the private power industry." [See p. 293E1]

●

Russia & 4 satellites (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary & Rumania) were invited by the State Dept. to send observers to the U.S. elections, the State Dept. revealed Sept. 28. (The department simultaneously disclosed that it was sponsoring election-time visits of representatives of non-Communist countries.) Russia announced its acceptance Oct. 3 and agreed to receive U.S. observers in 1958 at its next national election. . . . **Election contributions** from business sources go mainly to the GOP while those from labor sources go largely to the Democrats, according to Prof. Alexander Heard, U. of N.C. political scientist, who testified Oct. 8 before the Senate Elections Subcom. Heard said 1952's biggest political contributor was Hugh Roy Cullen, Houston, Tex. oil millionaire, who gave $39,000 to Republican & $14,000 to Democratic campaigns that year. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Newton Pew Jr. of Philadelphia, 2d on the list, gave $45,570 to Republicans. . . . **102,750,000 civilians** will be old enough to vote this year, the Census Bureau estimated Oct. 5. In addition, about 2,100,000 members of the armed services will be of voting age. In 1952, only 62.7% of the 98,133,000 civilians over 21 voted. [See p. 302G2] . . . **Maine's official election** returns confirmed Sept. 26 that Rep. Robert Hale (R.) had defeated James C. Oliver (D.) by 58,028 to 57,999 for election to Congress from the First Dist. Oliver requested a recount. [See p. 300E3] . . . **American Labor Party** was voted out of existence by its N.Y. State Com. Oct. 2 (announced Oct. 7). [See Vol. XIV, p. 363F-G2] . . . **Conservatives** from 15 states formed a new party in Indianapolis Sept. 30 but decided not to name the party until 1957. Kent Courtney of New Orleans, publisher of a political newsletter, was chosen executive secy. of the party, which agreed to back the States Rights ticket headed by T. Coleman Andrews. [See p. 310C1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Pres. Eisenhower agreed with the Tariff Comm. Oct. 5 that "there is not sufficient reason at this time" to consider cutting the duty on watch imports (from Switzerland). [See Vol. XV, p. 216F3] . . . **United Mine Workers** & Bituminous Coal Operators Assn. signed in Cincinnati Oct. 4 a one-yr. contract giving 150,000 soft-coal miners a "package" raise totaling 30¢ an hour, the biggest won in any major industry in 1956 & the greatest boost in UMW history. It brought basic pay up to $22.25 a day. The Southern Coal Producers Assn. agreed in Washington Oct. 5 to accept the same terms. Coal prices started to go up Oct. 5. (The UMW Oct. 5 dropped its opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway on learning that the waterway could be used for export of U.S. coal & that fears it would be used for coal imports were groundless.) [See p. 3C3; Vol. XV, 305E1] . . . **Labor statistics** for September (reported by Commerce & Labor Depts. Oct. 9): Average factory pay exceeded $2 an hour for the first time in history; weekly factory pay averaged $81, the first time the $80 figure had been passed; nonfarm employment reached a record 52,100,000; unemployment dropped to 1,988,000, lowest since Nov. 1953. [See p. 292C3] . . . **Desegregation** of 208 school districts (most of them in border states) since the opening of the current school year was reported by *Southern School News* (published in Nashville) Oct. 4. It reported 319,000 Negro & nearly 2 million white children had been put in "integrated situations" but that 2,400,000 Negroes remained in segregated districts. [See p. 326G1] . . . **Communist decline** in the U.S. was reported by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. in a memo released by the White House Oct. 7. He said CP leaders attributed the party's "critical situation" to the Govt.'s anti-Red program & to "the relatively easy economic conditions of American workers during recent years." Among Govt. actions against Communists: 20 Reds were convicted of making false statements or affidavits; 5 were convicted of perjury; 4 were convicted of harboring fugitives from Smith Act prosecution; "169 aliens with subversive backgrounds have been deported, and 70 suits have been filed to cancel the citizenship of Communists." [See p. 318E3] . . . **Doctors' draft law** will be permitted to expire June 30, 1957, the Defense Dept. disclosed Oct. 8. The services planned to rely on the regular draft for their doctors & dentists. [See p. 60E1] . . . **Marine S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon's** 9-mo. sentence was reduced by Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas Oct. 5 to 3 months, his dismissal from the service was rescinded, his $270 fine canceled but his demotion to private's grade upheld. McKeon had been court-martialed for leading a disciplinary march in which 6 recruits drowned. [See p. 261C1-G2]

PRICE INDEXES

	Aug.	July	Aug. '55
Consumer (cost-of-living), all items*	116.8	117.0	114.5
Apparel	105.5	105.3	103.4
Food	113.1	114.8	111.2
Housing	122.2	121.8	120.0
Rent	133.2	133.2	130.5
Medical care	133.3	132.7	128.0
Wholesale, all items*	114.6	114.0	110.9
Crude materials for processing	96.4	95.0	93.8
Intermediate materials	122.5	121.3	117.6
Finished goods	114.1	114.0	110.9
Farm products	89.1	90.0	88.1
Processed foods	102.6	102.2	101.9
Non-farm & non-food commodities	122.4	121.4	117.5
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	87.3	87.7	90.2
Consumer prices	85.6	85.5	87.3
Retail food prices	88.4	87.1	89.9

Farm data†:	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept. '55
Rcd. by farmers	236	237	244	235
Paid by farmers§	287	288	287	279
Parity ratio	82	82	85	84

*Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 †Dept. of Agriculture, 1910-14=100 §Includes commodities, services, interest, taxes & wages.

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. Alcino João Nascimento, who mistakenly shot AF Maj. Rubens Florentino Vaz in 1954 in an attempt on the life of editor Carlos Lacerda, was sentenced to 33 years in prison Oct. 5. Glimeiro Euribes de Almeida, one of 5 others charged with complicity in the assassination, was convicted Oct. 9. The plot allegedly was engineered by a member of ex-Pres. Getulio Vargas' palace guard and led eventually to Vargas' suicide. [See Vol. XIV, p. 286A1] . . . Chief of Fedderal Police Gen. Augusto Magessi da Cunha Pereira resigned Sept. 22 in protest against a court order that he release 27,000 copies of the magazine *Maquis,* which he seized Sept. 7 [see p. 310D3]. Col. Felisberto Batista Teixeira was appointed to replace him.

Honduras. Unofficial returns in Oct. 7 general elections indicated that Pres. Julio Lozano Diaz' Reformist Movement Party had won all 56 seats in the Constituent Assembly. The opposition Liberal Party, which polled an estimated 100,000 votes to the Reformists 300,000, claimed many followers had been kept from the polls by armed guards. Women voted for the first time in Honduran history. Election-day violence caused at least 11 deaths. Police hq. in Villanueva was attacked (allegedly by Liberal Party members) and 6 members of the garrison killed. 4 civilians including a Reformist leader, en route between San Antonio and Villanueva, were taken from their car & reportedly killed by machete-wielding Liberals. Police fired at a crowd of rioters in front of Liberal hq. in Tegucigalpa; at least one person was killed and several injured. [See p. 259G3]

NEW BOOKS

Anglo-Saxon Attitudes. By Angus Wilson. British steel magnate devotes life to medieval research. Oct. 4. (Viking, 410 pp., $4.50)*

The Centuries of Santa Fé. By Paul Horgan. People & events in history of New Mexican city. Oct. 2. (Dutton, 363 pp., $5)†

The Field of Vision. By Wright Morris. Action in Mexican bullfight mirrors conflict of several Americans watching it. Sept. 27. (Harcourt, Brace, 251 pp., $3.50)*

The Fireside Book of Baseball. Edited by Chas. Einstein. Anthology of baseball stories & anecdotes by Heywood Broun, Frank Sullivan, Red Smith, others. Oct. 9. (Simon & Schuster, 394 pp., $5.95)†

The Heart Has Its Reasons: The Memoirs of The Duchess of Windsor. Autobiog. of woman for whom Edward VIII gave up British throne. Sept. 28. (McKay, 372 pp., $5)†

Homecoming. By C. P. Snow. British lawyer learns one cannot live happily without actively participating in life & other people's lives. Oct. 5. (Scribners, 400 pp., $3.95)*

King of Paris. By Guy Endore. Fictionalized biog. of French novelist Alexandre Dumas. Oct. 1. (Simon & Schuster, 504 pp., $4)*

The Letters of Thomas Wolfe. Edited by Elizabeth Nowell. Letters of U.S. novelist, who died in 1938, to his editor, friends & family. Oct. 2. (Scribners, 797 pp., $10)†

Men to Match My Mountains. The opening of the Far West 1840-1900. By Irving Stone. Discovery of gold in California, settling of Utah, Colorado & Nevada. Sept. 26. (Doubleday, 458 pp., $5.95)†

National Issues. By Lester A. Sobel, natl. affairs ed. of Facts on File. Non-partisan discussion of how major political parties stand on foreign & domestic problems. Oct. 9. (Facts on File, 262 pp., $3.50)†

The Setting Sun. By Osamu Dazai. Transl. from Japanese by Donald Keene. Posthumous novel dealing with breakdown of classes in post-war Japan. Sept. 26. (New Directions, 189 pp., $3)*

Three Saints & A Sinner. By Louise Hall Tharp. Biogs. of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" author Julia Ward Howe, her brother Sam, her sisters Louise & Annie. Oct. 1. (Little, Brown, 406 pp., $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Harbor Lights. Drama by Norman Vane. About youngster caught between loyalty to mother & seafaring father whom she has divorced. Staged by Guy Thomajan. Presented by Anthony Parella. With Linda Darnell, Robt. Alda, Paul Langton, Peter Votrian. Oct. 4 at Playhouse. (0-0-7)§ Closed Oct. 6 after 4 performances.

The Loud Red Patrick. Comedy by John Boruff. Arthur Kennedy as Irish-American father who tries to prevent what he thinks is unsuitable marriage for his daughter. Staged by Robt. Douglas. Presented by Richard Krakeur, Douglas & David Wayne. With Wayne, Peggy Maurer, Nancy Devlin, Jas. Congdon, Mary Farrell. Oct. 3 at Barrymore. (3-2-2)§

Saint Joan. Siobhan McKenna as Bernard Shaw's Maid of Orleans. Staged by Albert Marre. Presented by T. Edw. Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Kent Smith, Earle Hyman, Frederic Tozere, Michael Wager, Dennis Patrick, Thayer David. Sept. 11 at Phoenix for limited engagement.

Sixth Finger in a Five Finger Glove. By Scott Michel. Attempt to show love of money as root of all evil. Staged by John Holden. Produced by Gertrude Caplin & Thelma Fingar. With Jimmie Komack, Bill Zuckert, Gladys Holland, Frank Campanella. Oct. 8 at Longacre. (0-0-7)§ Closed after 2 performances.

Closed

A Hatful of Rain Oct. 13 (389 performances)

OBITUARIES

George Bancroft, 74, motion picture character actor (*Mr. Deeds Goes To Town, Angels With Dirty Faces, Each Dawn I Die*); Oct. 2 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Clarence Frank Birdseye, 69, who developed methods of freezing & dehydrating foods for preservation, founded Birdseye Gen. Food Co., invented infra-red heat lamps for industrial use, held over 500 other patents; Oct. 7 in New York of heart ailment.

Bert E. Friedlob, 49, motion picture producer (*While the City Sleeps, The Star,* etc.); Oct. 7 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of cancer.

Chauncey Hawley Griffith, 77, Mergenthaler Linotype vice pres. 1929-49 (adapted historical oriental language type faces to linotype machines); Oct. 6 in Butler, N.J. of heart attack.

Talbot Faulkner Hamlin, 67, Columbia U. School of Architecture prof. emeritus, author, winner of 1955 Pulitzer Prize in biog. (*for Benjamin Henry Latrobe*); Oct. 7 in Beaufort, S.C. [See p. 155F2]

Gordon Ferrie Hull, 86, Dartmouth College Physics prof. who discovered principle of radiation pressure; Oct. 7 in Hanover, N.H.

Dr. Hans S. Joachim, 68, German-born physicist, ex-aide to Albert Einstein, developer of sound-guided torpedo; Oct. 7 in Boston of heart ailment.

Dr. Kathryn McHale, psychologist, educator, only woman member of U.S. Subversive Activities Control Bd. since 1950, gen. dir. Amer. Assn. of University Women 1929-50; Oct. 8 in Washn.

Charles Edward Merrill, 70, founder in 1914 of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, investment bankers & brokers; Oct. 6 in Southampton, L. I., N.Y. He foresaw 1929 crash and saved his investors $6 million. He started Safeway Stores & *Family Circle* magazine. Under terms of his will, disclosed in New York Oct. 10, his $5½ million estate was to form a philanthropic fund that was to retain a special MLPF&B partnership for a 10% interest in the profits for at least 5 years. Largest beneficiary of the fund was Amherst College which was to receive 20% of the trust's income, plus $200,000 annually. Other beneficiaries included Deerfield Acad., Kenyon College, academic institutions, religious charities.

Capt. Alfred Hart Miles, 72, co-author in 1906 of U.S. Naval Acad. song *Anchors Aweigh;* Oct. 6 in Norfolk, Va. in a fall from a window.

William Moscrip Miller, 59, Scottish born founder (1946) & pres. of Affiliated Public Relations Counsel, ex-*Chicago Tribune, N.Y. Herald Tribune* feature writer; Oct. 3 in Morristown, N.J. after tractor accident.

(Hubert) Hassard Short, 78, English-born Broadway stage director (*Lady in the Dark, Sunny, Bandwagon, Carmen Jones,* etc.) who revolutionized stage lighting by substituting balcony lights for footlights, was first to use revolving stage; Oct. 9 in Nice, France.

Dr. Leopold Stieglitz, 89, first physician licensed by N.Y. State in 1891, brother of late photographer Alfred Stieglitz; Oct. 7 in New York.

Dr. Aron Syngalowski, 66, Russian-born exec. chrmn. World Org. for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT), Jewish vocational training institutes; Oct. 7 in Paris of heart attack.

Albert (Gumm) Von Tilzer, 78, composer of *Take Me Out to the Ball Game, Hitchy-Koo, Put Your Arms Around Me Honey, I'll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time;* Oct. 1, Los Angeles.

Janet Allen Walker, 70, ex-wife of late ex-NYC Mayor James J. Walker, former vaudeville performer; Oct. 6 in Miami Beach of cancer.

SPORTS

Baseball

Series to 7th Game. The NL Brooklyn Dodgers, defending World Series champions, & AL N.Y. Yankees broke even in the first 6 games of the 1956 World Series Oct. 3-9. Don Larsen, 27, Yankee righthander who won 11, lost 5 during the regular season, pitched a perfect game (no runners reaching base) in winning the 5th game, 2-0, Oct. 8 [see below]. It was the first perfect no-hit game ever pitched in a World Series, the 6th in the major leagues since 1880.

Wide World
LARSEN

Game-by-game summaries:

First game Oct. 3 in Ebbets Feld, Brooklyn (attendance 34,479):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	3 9 1	Ford (lost), Kucks, Morgan, Turley	Berra
Bklyn.	6 9 0	Maglie	Campanella

Sal Maglie, 39, who won 13 games & lost 5 during regular season [see p. 320E1], yielded home runs to Mickey Mantle & Billy Martin but held N. Y. scoreless after 4th inning. Jackie Robinson's homer in 2d, Gil Hodges' 3-run homer in 3d, featured Brooklyn scoring. Enos Slaughter, 41, got 3 hits for N.Y. Pres. Eisenhower attended the game. [See p. 288C2]

2d game Oct. 5 (after rainout Oct. 4) in Brooklyn (attendance 36,217):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	8 12 2	Larsen (lost), Kucks, Byrne, Sturdivant, Morgan, Turley, McDermott	Berra
Bklyn.	13 12 2	Newcombe, Roebuck, Bessent (won)	Campanella

Yogi Berra's bases-full homer gave N.Y. a 6-0 lead in 2d inning, but Brooklyn rallied in same inning for 6 runs, including 3-run homer by Duke Snider. 2 doubles by Hodges featured later Brooklyn scoring. Adlai E. Stevenson attended the game.

3d game Oct. 6 at Yankee Stadium, N.Y. (attendance 73,977):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Bklyn.	3 8 1	Craig (lost), Labine	Campanella
N.Y.	5 8 1	Ford	Berra

Slaughter's 3-run homer in 6th inning was decisive for New York.

4th game Oct. 7 at Yankee Stadium (attendance 69,705):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Bklyn.	2 6 0	Erskine (lost), Roebuck, Drysdale	Campanella
N.Y.	6 7 2	Sturdivant	Berra

Mantle & Hank Bauer homered for N.Y.

5th game Oct. 8 at Yankee Stadium (attendance 64,519):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Bklyn.	0 0 0	Maglie	Campanella
N.Y.	2 5 0	Larsen	Berra

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in leading N.Y. dailies; 2d figure—mixed; 3d figure—unfavorable

Larsen pitched "perfect" shutout [see above]. Mantle homered for N.Y.

6th game Oct. 9 in Ebbets Field, Brooklyn (attendance 33,224):

	R.H.E.	Pitchers	Catchers
N.Y.	0 7 0	Turley	Berra
Bklyn.	1 4 0	Labine	Campanella

Robinson's hit to score Jim Gilliam in last of 10th broke up pitchers' duel.

Dixie Series between Tex. League & Southern Assn. playoff winners, ending Oct. 6, was won by Houston (TL) over Atlanta, 4 games to 2. [See p. 312B1] . . . **Bucky Harris** joined the Boston Red Sox Oct. 3 as an executive special assistant. [See p. 328B1]

Other Winners

Golf: Bob Rosburg of San Francisco won the $15,000 San Diego (Calif.) open Oct. 7. Mary Lena Falk of Thomasville, Ga. won the $5,000 Heart of Amer. women's tourney in Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 17, for $880. [See p. 320F1] . . . **Horse racing:** Two Gaits Farm's Nimble Colby, Ralph Baldwin driving, won the $53,731 Ky. Futurity trot Oct. 5 in Lexington, Ky., for $23,000. Reverie Knoll Farm's Romanita, Eric Guerin up, won the $59,355 Matron Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 6, for $43,020. Ribot, owned by Marchese Incisa Della Rocchetta & Mrs. Lydia Tesio and ridden by Enrico Camici, won the $120,000 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris Oct. 7, for $86,000. Mrs. Marion duPont Scott's Shipboard, ridden by Albert Foot, won the $28,550 Grand Natl. Steeplechase Handicap at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 8, for $28,550. [See p. 328D1]

●

Intl. Olympic Com., meeting in Lausanne, banned Oct. 4, then reinstated Oct. 9 Puerto Rico's entry in the 1956 Summer Olympics. The Puerto Rican Govt. agreed to transfer control of the team to a nongovernmental committee. The Olympic Com. executive board voted Oct. 3 to suspend an anti-professional pledge for Summer Olympics participants under which they would promise "to remain" amateurs after the games. [See p. 280C3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 6—Cleve. 14, Pittsburgh 10; Detroit 31, Balti. 14; Phila. 13, Washn. 9. **Oct. 7**—Chicago Cards 35, N.Y. 27; Chicago Bears 37, Green Bay 21; San Fran. 33, Los Ang. 30.

College (Oct. 6)

Army 14, Penn St. 7
Auburn 41, Furman 0
Baylor 14, Md. 0
Bos. U. 18, W&M 18
Clemson 20, Fla. 20
COP 21, Cinci. 15
Conn. 27, Rutgers 7
Denver 22, Mont. 13
G. Wash. 13, H.-Sim. 7*
H. Cross 20, Colgate 6
Iowa 14, Ore. St. 13
Kentucky 17, Fla. 8
Lafyt. 28, Del. 14
Miami 27, Bos. C. 6*
Mich. St. 9, Mich. 0
Minn. 21, Purdue 14
Miss. 14, Houston 0
Miss. St. 19, Ga. 7
Navy 14, Cornell 0
Notre Dame 20, Ind. 6
Ohio St. 32, Stnfd. 20
Okla. 66, Kan. St. 0
Okla. A&M 32, Wichita 6
Penn 14, Dartmth. 7
Princtn. 39, Colmba. 0
Rice 23, LSU 14
SMU 33, Mo. 27
S.C. 14, N.C. 7
TCU 41, Arkansas 6
Tennessee 33, Duke 20
Tex. A&M 40, Tex. Tech. 7
Tufts 19, Harvard 13
Tulane 20, Nwstn. 13
UCLA 6, Oregon 0*
USC 13, Wisconsin 6
Vandblt. 32, Ala. 7
Va. 7, Wake For. 6
VMI 35, Richmond 20
Wash. 28, Illinois 13
Wash. St. 33, Ida. 19
W. Va. 7, Texas 6
Yale 20, Brown 2

*Oct. 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 23 persons were burned to death in a bus that caught fire near Multan, West Pakistan, it was reported in Karachi Oct. 3. [See p. 320E2] . . . 11 miners were killed Oct. 8 in a gas explosion in the Schoongezicht coal mine near Middleburg, South Africa. . . . 10 sailors aboard the Polish freighter *Cyranka* died Oct. 4 after being trapped when the vessel overturned and sank off Ijmuiden, the Netherlands. . . . 7,500 bales of U.S. Govt.-owned cotton valued at $1,125,000 were destroyed by fire in 2 warehouses in Gainesville, Tex. Oct. 9.

Crime. 8 men who took part in the $1,218,211 Brink's robbery in 1950 were sentenced to life imprisonment Oct. 9 in Boston. Those sentenced: Jos. F. McGinnis, 53, Adolph Maffie, 44, Anthony Pino, 49, Vincent J. Costa, 42, Michael V. Geagan, 47, Henry Baker, 49, Thos. F. Richardson, 48, Jas. I. Faherty, 44. Jos. J. (Specs) O'Keefe, 47, who turned state's witness, was to be sentenced later. [See p. 188C-D3] . . . The Pennsylvania Turnpike Comm. filed a $9,425,981 countersuit in Harrisburg, Pa. Oct. 8 against the Manu-Mine Research & Development Co. of Reading, its president, Charles W. Stickler, & ex-Turnpike Chrmn. T. J. Evans for conspiracy in allegedly doing unnecessary work on the Turnpike. [See p. 312E2] . . . Indian bandits led by a woman, Putli, killed 14 persons and kidnaped several others in an Oct. 3 raid on Datia, a central Indian village, it was reported in New Delhi Oct. 6. The bandits suspected that the village had given police information about Putli. . . . Patricia Faye Corcoran, 12, of Mitchell, S. D. confessed in Oakland, Calif. Oct. 5 to the Oct. 4 ax-slaying of her aunt, Mrs. Laverne Bunce, with whom she had lived for the past month. The girl allegedly struck her aunt with an ax when the aunt questioned her about the loss of a $5 bill. . . . The U.S. Tax Court Oct. 7 cleared ex-Internal Revenue Collector Joseph P. Marcelle of Brooklyn, N.Y. of intent to disregard regulations in his income tax returns for 1948-50. The court ruled that errors on the returns, prepared by Brooklyn tax division head Herman Schmidt, had been made honestly. Marcelle was ousted from his post in 1951. [See p. 312B3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Freedom House awards for 1956 were presented in New York Oct. 7 to Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín and Philippine Pres. Ramon Magsaysay (accepted by Amb.-to-U.S. Carlos Romulo) for democratic leadership. [See Vol. XIV, p. 239C2] . . . **Theodore Roosevelt Assn.** Distinguished Service awards (announced in New York Oct. 9) were won by: Chrmn. Clarence B. Randall of the U.S. Comm. on Forgn. Economic Policy for "distinguished public service"; historian Samuel Eliot Morison & author-poet Hermann Hagedorn for contributions to American literature. . . . **Douglas Herr,** ex-New Jersey judge & authority on marriage and divorce law, was disbarred by the N. J. Supreme Court Oct. 4 for having mismanaged the $500,000 trust fund of Bertha Breckwoldt by improperly investing money in speculative stocks. . . . **Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield** & his wife, Miriam, were awarded a $183,895 income tax refund for 1948 by a U.S. Tax Court in Detroit Oct. 5. The court ruled that Mrs. Summerfield's sale of her half-interest in the Summerfield Chevrolet Co. of Flint should have been taxed as capital gains rather than income. [See p. 328D3] . . . **Alexis Chwastov,** 58, ex-Russian DP, & his daughter, Tanya, 2, arrived in Southampton Oct. 9 aboard the *Queen Mary* en route to Russia. He had left New York with the child (a U.S. citizen) over the protests of his wife, Mrs. Helen Diacrok. . . . **Mrs. Eleanor Ruotola,** 33, mother of the kidnaped infant Cynthia Ruotola, was admitted to Connecticut State Hosp. (Middletown) Oct. 5 as a voluntary mental patient. [See p. 312A3] . . . **Arthur Bliss Lane's** estate of $623,000 was left as 2 trust funds for his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Baldwin Lane, it was disclosed Oct. 8 in Washington. [See p. 272B1]

Divorced: Comedienne Martha Raye, by her 5th husband, Edward T. Begley; Oct. 6 in Juarez, Mexico. [See p. 272E3]

●

Japanese suicides in 1955 totaled 22,138, highest figure for any nation, the Japanese Govt. reported Oct. 9.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Showing the ownership, management, and circulation of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1956.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Managing Editor: Lester A. Sobel, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Business Manager: Bernard Messinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; M. C. Boas, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,300. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of Sept., 1956. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 41-3758850, Qualified in Queens County. Commission expires March 30, 1957.